SOUTH VIET NAM In Struggle

CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION

5th Year

No 87

February 1st 1971

ADDRESS

HT 1217 B-SVN

C/O

DAZIMINA HANOI

19, Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi, DRVN

and all SVNR Embassies, Information Bureaux in foreign countries.

6 MAR 31 1971

Cont Copy

1970: Setbacks of Nixon's "Vietnamization"

FOLLOWING US-puppet fiasco in 1969, the first year of "Vietnamization," US and Western political circles warned Nixon and his close associates against new, inevitable blunders and setbacks, should they obstinately continue to prolong the war in Viet Nam.

Far from seeing the 1970 writing on the wall, they made most brutal and brazen moves, including the expansion of hostilities to the whole of Indochina, in an attempt to remedy the situation. Consequently, last year witnessed further and heavier failures of the Nixon administration's "Vietnamization."

1. Continued flop of "pacification"

In 1969 the US-puppets mounted many "accelerated pacification" operations aimed at enlarging the occupied areas and extending their hold over the people. Abrams's command nevertheless admitted that since the end of the same year, "Vietnamization" had met with unsuccesses and difficulties, and that, short of appropriate measures, the Mekong Delta might be lost.

Under such a threat, Nixon chose the path of fresh war adventures, escalating aggression into Cambodia, in a bid to salvage "Vietnamization" in general, and the "pacification" plan in particular.

In combination, both the Americans and the puppets started a "special pacification" scheme covering all "strategic hamlets and concentration zones," whether in "pacified" areas or not. Its very need of undertaking "special pacification" in allegedly "pacified" areas—among which the urban centres — unmistakably showed that there was no security there.

In execution of their "special pacification" plan, the US-puppets resorted to most frantic and cruel methods coupled with very vicious and machiavellian moves, depraving and hooliganizing youths and children in the areas under their control. However, it was where they proved the most fiendish as in "priority pacification" zones, that they incurred the most stinging reverses. The successes of the masses on this score in My Tho, Can Tho, An Giang, the plains of Central Trung Bo and Quang Tri — Thua Thien — Hue, etc., supplied eloquent illustrations.

Enemy inability to break the fighting spirit of our people was a basic weakness of their "pacification," which had led to the latter's fundamental bankruptcy and paved the way for other strategic disasters.

American and Western press itself noticed that since the extension of the war to Cambodia, the "pacification" program had been marking time and shown many "gaps."

1970 cast a stronger light on the South Vietnamese people's tremendous capacity of gradually frustrating the enemy's new special "pacification" policies and methods. *In implementation of their "special pacification" project, the US-puppets boosted their coercive forces to such a level that, according to the Saigon paper* Xay Dung (*Construction, August 11, 1970), the occupied zone counted one soldier out of seven inhabitants. In many areas they set up thousands of garrisons and sometimes mustered troops superior in number to the population to help quisling authorities, informers and wicked agents reestablish their control at the grass-roots level, blot out resistance bases and separate the people from the guerillas, thereby stamping out guerilla warfare. In spite of all these efforts, more than half of the "strategic hamlets" were demolished in the early months of 1970, a dozen or so military subsectors destroyed. This incontrovertibly testified to the fruitlessness of adverse "pacification" measures.*

2. US-puppet defence system under constant fire

The enemy outstanding strategic defensive actions in 1970 was brought out by the extension of the aggression to Cambodia combined with further consolidation of their defence system. To help achieve "pacification," they extended their aggressive war to Cambodia.

What were their results?

The defence system failed to play its role as a shield for pacification. The Baltimore Sun *(Oct. 12, 1970) reported that Viet Cong actions had spread and consequently almost no place was safe.*

Armed aggression against Cambodia expansion of the war to all Indochina rendered the US-puppets' defensive posture in South Viet Nam more passive, more precarious, more exposed and weaker. *The enemy was in effect compelled to spread thin their forces over their already scattered and exposed defence system. In deep waters both in South Viet Nam and Cambodia, the Nixon administration tried their best to invent imaginary successes, which could hardly conceal facts. Many waves of offensives in many areas at the same time launched by the armed forces and people of South Viet Nam in April 1970 and right afterwards in every theatre, with heavy US puppet losses spelled out the ineffectiveness of many of their main defence measures.*

Our raids in My Tho, Can Tho and areas along the river Ong Doc which cleared whole series of "strategic hamlets" lying in a stretch of a dozen kilometres and wiped out or forced to withdraw hundreds of garrisons, crippled their thick network of posts and "defence from afar."

The futility of their solid bases on their inner perimeter easily infiltrated and

(Continued on page 2)

1970 : SETBACKS...

(Continued from page 1)

destroyed by the liberation troops was apparent. Such bases as the Mao river, the Chi Lang training centre, the military subsectors of Gia Ngua (Ca Mau), Que Son (Quang Nam), Mai Linh (Quang Tri), etc., had to be constantly supported and rescued by tens of battalions.

Their enclave network, reinforced by mobile rescue units on the outer perimeter, was unable to prevent the knocking out of both defending and rescue troops at Dak Seang, Thuong Duc and on Hill 935, Western Thua Thien, etc. Sustained PLAF operations in varied forms inside cities like Da Nang, Saigon, My Tho, Can Tho, gave the lie to the US-puppets' claim that they had driven the war away from the urban centres.

Nixon and his lieutenants hoped that US military efforts and defence set-up would help them regain a position of strength propitious to "Vietnamization." But it turned out to be an illusory hope.

3. The puppet army and administration proved more clearly to be the broken reed of US neo-colonialist policy on its last legs.

It is safe to say that up to 1970, the American imperialists had practically used all the means at their disposal to turn the Saigon army and administration into the key instruments of their "Vietnamization."

The strength of all the services of the puppet army *was beefed up—especially the territorials—its equipment "modernized" by part of the US forces' armament, and a number of its units deployed outside the defence perimeter. The US placed high hopes on Saigon troops' eventual increased combat efficiency, gradual strengthening and growing ability to stand steadily on their own feet.*

As a matter of fact, after two years of US exertions, the puppet army was still a long way from replacing the GIs. The Baltimore Sun *of Oct. 25, 1970, wrote that US officers wondered how the situation would evolve after the American troops had pulled out. Nixon himself did not feel comfortable and over again sent Laird and other aides to investigate on the spot into the "progress" of the Saigon army. As to the Thieu-Ky-Khiem junta, they kept on insisting that US troops stay on for ever* (The Baltimore Sun, *Sept.* 28, 1970).

While the fighting spirit of mercenary troops was sagging, pressure on the Saigon administration to raise its strength with an inordinate impress of youths could only aggravate the heterogeneity of their ranks, the desertion rate and disintegration. A Saigon general admitted that in a number of units, out of 100 soldiers, 75 defected and only 10 went into action. Though of tremendous size, this army did not possess the combat efficiency expected by the Americans, which constituted one of the major kinks in Nixon's "Vietnamization." Because of its inability to take over from US troops, the key strategic purpose of "Vietnamization" remained out of reach. Moreover, it was, and still is, the intention of the US to employ the Saigon army as shock detachment in its aggressive war in Indochina. But, unable to play this role in South Viet Nam and having suffered tens of thousands of casualties in Cambodia, how can it conceivably discharge such "consequential responsibilities" toward the other mercenary armies throughout the Indochinese war theatre? The plan will land into a more unbreakable impasse.

As for the consolidation of the quisling administration, *it did not fare any better. While the shipwreck of the "pacification" plan prevented the US from strengthening the Saigon administration at the grass-roots level, political, social, and economic crises occurred with gravest acuteness in the urban centres, making impossible the shoring up of the central echelon.*

The protest of all social sections in Saigon, Da Nang, Hue and other cities, which was spearheaded against the US aggressors and their agents Thieu-Ky-Khiem, hit hard at "Vietnamization." The enemy could hardly hide their confusion and alarm under the impact of a turmoil of a mass character and under slogans likely to rally and mobilize broad segments of the population against the US-puppets, for the termination of Nixon's aggression, pull-out of American and satellite troops, restoration of peace, removal of Thieu-Ky-Khiem and formation of a government of national union.

This powerful and widespread agitation marked a new, very important advance in the movement of the people in South Viet Nam. It further tilted in our favour the balance of forces between us and our enemy in the urban centres, and posed a serious threat to the puppet administration.

In addition, the Americans and their hirelings were confronted with a gravely deteriorating economy in the areas under their sway.

From the economic viewpoint, "Vietnamization" means shifting war spending on to the Saigon administration and goading it into bleeding white our people in the occupied zone, "to feed war with war." But Nixon's scheme rested on too flimsy a foundation. For many years economy in the areas under US-puppet rule had been strangled by "Americanization of the war." Now that the US President curtailed aid and dollars expenditures, he simply took the shroud off a corpse. All the so-called economic measures resorted to by the Thieu-Ky-Khiem triumvirate on US orders were mere moves to extort money and resources from the people whose misery was worsened as a result. This was one of the causes of the grim militancy of the urban population, of their desire to replace the Thieu-Ky-Khiem rule and see US troops withdrawn from Viet Nam. Saigon's Secretary for Economy feared that his government might topple and doubted that any government could survive such economic straits (Washington Post, *Sept.* 1, 1970).

4. Nixon's predicament at home

Nixon's attempt to make good the fiasco of "Vietnamization" by invading Cambodia and thus bringing the war to all over Indochina, poured oil on the anti-war flame at home. In the eyes of the Americans, the move bared "Vietnamization" as a trick to prolong aggression, and Nixon's continued effort to keep the US in a war with no way-out, a war that had brought her economic, social, political and military troubles.

The defeat of Nixon's party in the off-year elections served a severe warning against all attempts to placate anti-war dissent with crafty tricks. So long as the US pursued the war in Viet Nam, it could not conceal its obstinate aggression. As a result, it could not overcome accumulated difficulties at home, and, instead of staving it off, it would only exacerbate the discontent and indignation of its people.

Nixon wanted to secure with "Vietnamization" a strong posture in a Congress dominated by Democrats. His successive setbacks, more particularly his war ventures to save the US and the puppets in South Viet Nam, did him considerable harm in the US itself.

***

1970 supplied undeniable proofs of the inviability of "Vietnamization." The Saigon paper Tia Sang (*Ray of Light*) *(August 29, 1970) wrote that "Vietnamization" is just a sedative to prolong the death throes of a patient for whose survival nobody has any hope. Stubborn by nature, however, Nixon will doubtless make other reckless steps, as indicated by the US imperialists' brazen and feverish preparations for fresh acts of war against the North of our country to compensate for their setbacks in the South, in Laos and Cambodia. The French paper* La Nation *of March 27, 1970 wrote: "Nixon is sinking deeper into the last stage of the quagmire in the Indochina tragedy." The US imperialists will reap a heavier defeat as the inevitable outcome of the "tragedy" they are blind enough to drag out.*

THE COMMENTATOR

Wiping out a puppet battalion at **Suoi Long**

LIKE many other brooks in the jungles of Long Khanh province, Suoi Long (Dragon Brook) runs dry in summer. Pools of water lie here and there in its bed surrounded by foot prints of wild beasts. This stream which empties into the Dong Nai river in the minds of the fighters of Regiment Z of the People's Liberation Army is associated with a dramatic battle in which a battalion of the puppet "Special Forces" got completely wiped out.

That afternoon, amidst the din of the enemy helicopters thrumming overhead, staff officers of Regiment Z gathered around an operational map were listening to the briefing of a man freshly back from the field. He was Sau Hoang, a young officer with his trouser rolled high and a pistol dangling at his side.

***

THE declining sun cast long shadows on the ground. The liberation fighters having received marching orders rushed in the direction of the fireshots, raising clouds of dust behind their camouflage twigs. Company leader N led unit 3 whose members four days before had struck at Tuc Trung and held their ground for a whole day under a diluvial rain of bombs and shells.

In today's battle, however, no one of them showed any sign of weariness. Phung, commander of the artillery, went along the mortar crews. He was just up from a fit of fever but far from recovery. Yet, he also carried some mortar rounds on a shoulder pole. The deputy commander of the anti-aircraft unit quickened his pace alongside his gunners. Everyone was afraid of missing the opportunity and letting the enemy give him the slip out.

Night was falling and the moon cast its dim light on the forest. From various tracks the liberation fighters converged on the jungle. The men of the communication ran in earnest. They had just put up the lines under plan A when they were ordered here. So they hurried to collect all the wire and take it to this new battlefront. Everyone of them was dead tired but none wanted to be absent from this great battle. They packed up their things and off they ran, eager to get the telephones ready before the fight began.

Regiment commander T went over to political commissar K. Before the staff officer had the time to speak, the artillery commander reported from the field: the troops had taken up position and the enemy lines were only about 100 yards away. Scouts of the artillery units had gone to the place and completed the necessary calculations. T nodded. A few moments later, the mortar crews of the liberation forces began pounding enemy positions, followed by the crackle of small arm fire.

Company 6 was assigned to spearhead the attack. The company had engaged the enemy last night, besieged him this morning and now was assuming a crucial role. Deputy platoon leader Nhat rushed forward beside his men. Seeing a mortar shell explode close to an enemy fortification and hearing the screams of enemy soldiers, he ordered a group of liberation fighters to open up on the fleeing men. He himself made his machinegun bank. The puppet troops fled to the right only to run into the murderous fire of the group under Cu's command. All their three machineguns spit fire on the troops in flight many of whom fell close to the fortifications of the liberation fighters. Cu counted twenty bodies of them.

Meanwhile, Thanh heard a gruff American voice. Flattening himself on the bank of the brook he climbed up by holding to a tree root. He saw a US "adviser" shouting into a radiophone. Thanh hurled four grenades in succession. The enemy command staff was completely wiped out, causing the C.47 plane which was strafing along the stream to lose its bearings. It had to drop flares to relocate its target. Company leader Phuoc led a platoon to the right in pursuit of an enemy group heading for an open ground.

The enemy turned aside whenever they heard shots. But not a few get entangled in thorny bushes and were cut down by the PLAF fire.

Young fighter Nong Van Cao closely followed political instructor Chuc. With three tank-buster shells, he blew up three machinegun-nests of the enemy. In the glaring light of parachute flares, the liberation fighters could see that heavy fighting had also erupted in the area of the La Nga bridge between a PLAF unit and a US armour column. Everyone in the Suoi Long battle was to wipe out the enemy here to the last man. They feared

(Continued on page 3)

Nixon-typed Humanity

South Viet Nam public opinion opposes draft law on Presidential and Vice - Presidential election

Editor's Note: *On December 22, 1970 the Thieu-Ky-Khiem rule tabled a draft law on the election of the President and Vice-President of the Republic and rammed it through its rubber stamp, the "House of Representatives." Here is the gist of the bill:*

— A Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate must be run by at least 40 members of Parliament and 100 members of city, town or province council.

— A candidate must be Vietnamese by nationality for residing in Viet Nam at least 10 years, and 35 years of age.

— A candidate must deposit 2 million piastres for electioneering expenses, and must not be a pro-Communist or a neutralist.

The news of the draft law has triggered off a wave of opposition among the press and people from all walks of life in Saigon.

Following are some samples of their opinion:

In the *Tin Sang* (Morning News) of December 23, 1970, Representative Duong Van Ba wrote: "Up to now, for most Vietnamese, elections, especially the major ones, have been manipulated. The 1967 Presidential election was so obviously cooked that the Control Commission eventually did not sanction it, nor the victory of the Nguyen Van Thieu — Nguyen Cao Ky joint ticket. At last, it was not until the police surrounded the Constituant Assembly that the returns were endorsed.

However, the 1967 election frauds could not stand comparison with the October 1971 machinations."

"To choose one's representative through the intermediary of delegates is anticonstitutional," said Representative Ho Ngoc Cu. "Therefore the coming Presidential and the Vice-Presidential election becomes a nonsense."

"This is not a valid draft law to elect a President and a Vice-President," Representative Ngo Cong Duc commented, "but a draft law to give Lieutenant-General Thieu a new term of office." He then demanded "abolition of all laws enabling Mr Thieu to indulge in fraud to continue as President for four more years."

Nguyen Ngoc Huy, a follower of Thieu's, admitted: "The draft law goes against the Constitution and cannot therefore be passed."

Hoang Thai Ninh, Secretary-General of the Great Unity Force, a party in Thieu's "Popular Front," rejected the bill in the following terms: "It strips the citizen of his right and does not conform to the Constitution."

Representative Phan Xuan Huy concluded that it "is but a deal on signatures at the Lower House."

Ex puppet Major-General Lam Van Phat was of the view that "the act is a travesty of democracy and a blatant violation of the Constitution..."

The *Dan Chu Moi* (New Democracy) of December 23 ran a 8-column headline on its front page, saying that "the draft law has come under strong criticism from all opposition parties and been denounced as anti-constitutional... The Lower House has viciously flayed the Administration..."

The *Dien Tin* (Dispatch) of December 24 wrote: "The draft law has roused indignation among the opposition and the independents. All circles see in it a scheme of its proponents to indulge in rigged elections."

US-PUPPETS VIOLATE TRUCE

ON Christmas and New Year's Days the US-puppet and satellite troops launched many operations and sweeps, used aircraft and armoured vehicles against the South Vietnamese people from Quang Tri to Ca Mau Cap. They even violated their own standstill order for December 25, 1970, and January 1st, 1971 with many raids in Catholic areas to stop the latter from attending Christmas masses.

Following are some instances:

In Rach Gia province, the three straight days from December 24, 25 to end 26, the US-puppets conducted a large-scale sweep in Dong Hung, Dong Thanh, Van Khanh villages (An Bien district). They fired thousands of shells on populated areas and looted the people's property.

In Ca Mau province, on Christmas and New Year's Days, US jet planes, in many sorties, bombed and strafed the liberated areas of Khanh Lam village, killing and wounding 17 people. US armed helicopters also struck at a fishing boats along the Hoi canal and the Bay Hap river, inflicting many casualties. The enemy artillery from the Nam Can military sub-sector slammed thousands of shells on the Hoi canal, Hang Gon (Khanh Lam village), and Nam Can village.

In Tra Vinh, it pounded the surroundings of the provincial capital, the liberated areas of Nhi Long, Duc My, Binh Phu, Phuong Thanh villages, and mounted a sweep in the villages of Cang Long, Cau Ke districts.

In My Tho province, the enemy carried out 2 large-scale forays in the vicinity of the city, ravaging the rice-fields and orchards. Their armoured vehicles ranged about in many villages, firing indiscriminately on every house on their way.

A raid was mounted in My Hoa village, in Kien Phong province, while jet planes bombed populated areas of Thanh My and My Hoi villages. The enemy artillery also shelled houses in My Tho province.

In the High Plateaux, US-puppet planes and artillery bombarded many villages, causing heavy losses to the population. In Quang Tri and Thua Thien, Phong Son, Phong Dien, A Luoi and A Bia came under adverse bombings and shellings. Searches and round-ups were undertaken in areas surrounding Hue city...

According to first reports from different localities, the US-puppets violated over 700 times the year end's truces, in 38 provinces mostly in Ca Mau, Can Tho, Rach Gia, Long An, Ba Ria, Long Khanh, Quang Nam, Quang Tri and Thua Thien provinces.

Wiping out a puppet...

(Continued from page 2)

that the puppet troops who were all men of the region and knew the jungle tracks like their palms would escape at the first opportunity.

In co-ordination with Company 6, company leader N ordered his men to crawl into the battle zone. Death was descending on the beleaguered troops from every unexpected place. Under the pressure of the PLAF, the remaining enemy troops pulled back farther and farther until they came under the fire of Company 3. Do Xuan Ninh with his belt loaded with grenades stood with two other grenades in his hands waiting for the retreating enemy. But he did not throw them grenades until the enemy came within a score yards. In barely half an hour, the liberation forces cut down more than 200 adverse troops.

The embattled zone was literally blazing and from the distance it looked like a bushfire.

Regiment Commander T wrapped the piece of parachute cloth around his neck against the cold air and spoke into the telephone, in a voice ringing with pride and joy:

"The command warmly commends all the fighters taking part in tonight's battle. The puppet battalion has been wiped out almost completely. Only a few of them have escaped to Highway 20. Send a scout team after them... A friendly unit is also trying to make short work of an armour column. See to it that none of them get off!"

The moon shone more and more brightly as the night drew to its end. Seating himself on a case of machine-gun ammunition, political commissar K was writing his report to the superior echelon.

Suoi Long, which normally looked so peaceful, now was strewn with enemy bodies. A year or so ago, also along this stream, at Ben Nom near where it empties into the Dong Nai river, the fighters of tonight's battle had knocked out the entire battalion 33 of the puppet rangers. A new exploit was added to the record of Regiment Z of the PLAF.

Spring, Rice and Rifle

I visited Phong Thanh after a long absence from this familiar place, one in a string of villages on both sides of the peaceful Vinh Dinh River. What made a world of difference from what it had been was that Phong Thanh now was cleared of all enemy posts. Fields bordering on the river were no longer devastated lands covered in places with luxuriant wild grass; they were now of a lush green with plants of rice, maize, sweet potato rippling in the warm Spring sun. Swarms of swallows attracted by the warmth were circling over the vegetation. Black-clothed girl guerillas breathing youthfulness and vigour were diligently at work with, on their shoulders, rifles shining in the light; they were using their picks and shovels to level enemy artillery positions and fortifications, remove barb-wire entanglements lying pell-mell on the ground and left behind by an adverse company scared off by a three-month siege and heavy pressure from the guerillas. Comrade Thanh, the head woman of the village Revolutionary People's Committee and concurrently guerilla chief, who accompanied me on this tour, told me, "In the emplacement of the enemy post being flattened by our militiamen, was the primary school of the village. In 1967 in the course of a big sweep codenamed 'Phoenix on Prey,' the enemy dropped ton-bombs to erase the school, then parachuted troops to build blockhouses and control the population. The village's Committee and the Pupils' Parents' Association have recently taken a joint decision to build a new school right there, because that is the heart of the village." Comrade Thanh then took me for a stroll around the enemy post to see the rows of trees newly planted by the village's elders as part of the future school-garden. I enjoyed looking at those trees which had begun to take root and to bud — cocoanuts, casuarina trees, banyans, oranges, lemon-trees and thinking of the day when in this fine educational establishment which reflected itself into the still waters of the river, crowds of little pupils would gather and mingle their songs and babbles with the chirpings of birds after fruit. The theme of a poem came to my mind: "A new school on the ruins of an enemy post." My thoughts were suddenly interrupted by some voice calling to Comrade Thanh from a rice-field not very far from where we were. It was old Minh, secretary of the Liberation Peasants' Association, who was also on an inspection tour of the fields. Thanh beckoned to him to join us. We then climbed together on the top of an underground shelter also left behind by the enemy and which the village Committee wanted to preserve as an exhibit of enemy crimes. I learned from Minh that rice was growing quite vigorously, and that what was needed was more water and manure here and there. As I asked about the area under crop this year compared with last year, he answered that the increase was four-fold, 200 hectares against 50 hectares. "Last year," he said, "people were not in a position to till all the lands because they were busy resisting enemy 'mop-ups,' levies, forced labour and pressganging. A peasant who cannot farm all his lands not only has not enough to eat, but also fails in his duty to contribute to the Resistance funds," added Minh casting a glance over the fields. He was interrupted by Thanh, "We should say that each hectare of field tilled and sown is a wonderful feat of men's strength. How can rice grow without men's labour? In the four years of enemy occupation, 200 hectares of this Phong Thanh village were laid fallow. They were four years of a strength and intelligence contest with two companies of US-puppet troops in the course of which on those uncultivated lands we succeeded in killing a number of them including a US major. Then they had to quit, and in the three following months from the ground again has sprung rice, maize, sweet potato." Fired by the achievements of their village, Minh went on, "Although liberated, we still have to keep our guns at the ready because the enemy have not laid down theirs as yet. You see, Thanh's sweetheart, a very nice lad, was murdered by them while ploughing, and my two daughters in their teens met with the same fate while scooping water on a moonlit night. Our fields are now in full bloom; to protect our rice we must hold our guns firm in our hands."

Taking old Minh's and Thanh's leave and walking in the lush fields of Phong Thanh, I thought of the promising harvest awaiting those who had been toiling there. And I also thought of the guns shining in the sun whose duty it was to protect the crop. Over my head swallows were still gliding in the warm sunrays.

January 1971

M P

INDOMITABLE SAIGON

STUDENT UNREST UNABATED

ON January 8, 1971, on the occasion of the "Asian Educational Congress" convened by the Saigon puppet administration and other US agents, Huynh Tan Mam, President of the Saigon General Union of Students, made public a strong declaration against US-puppet alienated and anti-national education.

On January 9, Saigon pupils and students held a demonstration at the office of the Saigon General Union of Students to mark the Viet Nam Students' Day (January 9) and the 21st death anniversary of Tran Van On — the Saigon patriotic student who laid down his life in an action against foreign aggressors and native traitors on January 9, 1950.

DEMONSTRATIONS AND STRIKES

ON January 6, the Federation of Saigon Bank workers passed a resolution demanding that Thieu-Ky-Khiem cancel all the income taxes imposed on the starvation wages of workers and office employees especially on old age pensions.

On January 7, 200 car drivers at the Perin Transport Company handling US military materials in Thu Duc began an indefinite work stoppage in protest against the company owners' keeping for themselves the record of job orders and work-time of the workers with a view to arbitrarily cutting their monthly wages.

WOMEN'S ASSOCIATIONS AGAIN RAISE THEIR VOICES

THE "Movement for Women's Right to Live," the South Viet Nam Women Citizen's Association and the "Committee for Students' Right to Live" on December 20, 1970 jointly organized a teach-in to consider the wretched plight of South Vietnamese orphans in the Long Thanh orphanage. In her opening speech, the Chairman of the "Movement for Women's Right to Live" said: "All the crimes and social evils in South Viet Nam, such as poverty and famine, ignorance, diseases, robbery and piracy, prostitution and juvenile delinquency... have resulted from the massive presence of the US expeditionary army."

Beating of a GI in Saigon

On January 5, 1971, an international women's congress opened in Saigon with the participation of delegates from 17 women organizations in Saigon and an international women's delegation headed by Mrs Katherine Camp, Vice-President of the International Women's Federation and President of the American Women's Section affiliated to the Federation.

In the discussions, the delegates unanimously agreed on the necessity to achieve unity and co-ordinate actions between the American and Vietnamese women against the Nixon administration, and for the withdrawal of American and mercenary troops from South Viet Nam in a limited delay. The assembly issued a communiqué calling on women throughout the world to staunchly support the Vietnamese people's endeavour for genuine peace.

A SAIGON DEPUTY PROTESTS JAIL ATROCITIES

SAIGON woman deputy Kieu Mong Thu denounced the Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration's dousing prisoners at Tan Hiep jail with lime and acid, gravely injuring many of them. Meanwhile, at Chi Hoa jail the sick prisoners were all the year round left without medical attention though many were serious cases.

SAIGON DISABLED OPPOSE THE ADMINISTRATION

ON January 14, 1971, the Saigon "Disabled Armymen's Association" made public a petition protesting against another Thieu-Ky-Khiem administration's aggressive operation in Cambodia.

Earlier on January 8, the President of the same Association also put out a communiqué against the administration's illtreatment of disabled armymen, with its promises which was at variance.

In the meantime, more than 600 relatives of war invalids, and wives and children of puppet troops killed in action, now living in Gia Dinh province, signed a petition against house eviction by the puppet administration. They urged an end to such victimization, which they would resist at the cost of their blood.

SAIGON PAPERS EXPOSE US-PUPPETS

PUBLIC opinion in Saigon, especially the press, has repeatedly bared Nguyen Van Thieu's traitorous and anti-popular nature and US War Secretary Melvin Laird's South Viet Nam tour. The paper *Dien Tin* (Express) surmised that if a really fair election were to be held in Saigon, Thieu would surely lose because he was completely out of touch with the people's aspirations. The paper *Tin Sang* (Morning News) was strongly critical of the Nixon doctrine of using Asians to fight Asians which would be stepped up by Laird's tour. It said: "Laird has left on the South Viet Nam battlefield more than 1,200,000 troops, but all are yellow people (South Vietnamese, South Koreans and Thai). Yellow cannon fodder is cheaper than the white one.

The paper *Cong Luan* (Public Opinion) denounced Laird's visit as an attempt to push up the implementation of the Nixon "Vietnamization," that is continuation of the US criminal aggression in South Viet Nam.

Sixteen years of tears and hopes

Mother has always felt so lonely for Father!
And her longing is still glimmering in her looks at me.
I only know Dad from her descriptions of him,
And I have been brought up in the agonies of partition.

Mom has fostered me in the warmth of that parting moment,
When Dad laid his hand on her shoulder.
Since then her twenty summers have gone,
And she has been nurturing me, with great fortitude,
Spending sleepless nights
Seeing to my quiet sleep and quick growth.

"Another couple of years and Dad will come back," each rhyme sung was choked with hopes and expectations.
My love for Dad thus grew and grew.

To garland, when grown up, the killers in spotted uniforms.
They bend Mother's back with the weariness
Of a sixteen-year wait by the river's stream.
But to no avail!
I keep growing up at the same pace as the land,
Like a lilywhite lotus
In mother's warm and safe lap,
Lulled into sleep thousands of nights by Dad's shots at the foe.
I saw Dad on Reunification Day,
Not in a hope, nor in a dream,
When the spring guns fired farewell to me
Setting off towards Dad, going up the line.

They want to halve the country's soul,
They even burned the cradle where Dad had slept and I slept to erase in me all remembrance.
But Dad's image is still mirrored in our tears.
Separation has not weakened mother's resolve to nurse me into a fighter,
To espouse Dad's life-long ideal
To uphold Mom's years-unimpaired constancy.
They want to split North and South,
But in my veins is still flowing Dad and Mom's blood,
Red like the flag dyed redder by the other resistance.
They want to make me an orphan

I'll receive a rifle from Dad
In my hands long held by Mother.
I'll move at his side in the fighting trench
Cut and dug by her under a hail of bombs and shells.

In entrusting me to Dad's care, o dear girl commander
You ended Mom's sixteen years of anxiety.
I'll go and recover the springs Mother's lost
Breeding me into maidhood with tears and hopes.

July 1970
NGUYEN KHOA DIEM

WE STERNLY CONDEMN THE US IMPERIALISTS' AND JORDANIAN AUTHORITIES' SCHEME

SINCE January 6, 1971 the US imperialists have been egging on the Jordanian reactionaries to new large-scale attacks covered by artillery and tanks against the guerilla bases and HQ of the Central Committee of the Palestinian liberation organization in Amman and other localities of Jordan, Western sources reported.

Following the September 1970 bloodshed causing tens of thousands of Arab casualties, the above-mentioned onsets exposed once more US dark design and base aggressiveness and scheme to play off Arabs against Arabs and break the Palestinian resistance and pursue US and Israel aggression and expansion in the Middle East. Concurrently, these actions threw light on the reactionary character of the Jordanian agents of US imperialism. Defying the protest of Arab countries and the agreements signed with the Palestinian resistance organizations, they have been strengthening their cooperation with the US imperialists and the Israeli aggressors; they have fomented an internecine strife between, and betrayed the interests of, the Arabs and Palestinians. Not only did King Hussein of Jordan not take any measures to prevent the situation from worsening, but he appeared to be fully satisfied with the methods used by the Jordanian reactionaries against the Palestinian guerillas. This was a real challenge to the Arabs and progressives in the world.

For their vital interests and in self-defence, the Palestinian resistance forces have inflicted heavy damage on the enemy. This legitimate and courageous behaviour of theirs has enlisted the staunch support of the Arab and world's peoples. The governments of such Arab countries as Syria, Algeria, Libya, Sudan, UAR, Kuwait have warned that they will not remain idle in face of the Jordanian authorities' attempts to crush the resistance of the Palestinians and are taking steps to force the Jordanian reactionaries to put an end to such bloodsheds. Progressive opinion in the world has also voiced strong condemnation of these.

Fighting against the same enemy — US aggressive imperialism — and for the same ideal which is independence and freedom, the South Vietnamese people follow with great concern and deep sympathy the struggle of the Arab and Palestinian peoples. They forcefully denounce the manœuvre of the US imperialists and their lackeys, the Israelis, to pit Arabs against Arabs by prodding the Jordanian reactionaries to repress the Palestinian guerillas, gradually emasculate the Palestinian resistance forces and eventually wipe them out. They sternly condemn the Jordanian reactionary authorities' attacks on the Palestinians and demand that they stop these bloodbaths at once.

NEWS IN BRIEF

*** On January 10, speaking at a reception given to the delegates to the International 7th Congress of Journalists in Havana, President Osvaldo Dorticos asserted the Cuban people's unshakable support to the Indochinese peoples' anti-US national salvation effort.**

*** The Secretariat of the Permanent Congress of Latin American Trade Union Unity just adopted a decision on a conference for solidarity with the Viet Nam and the Indochinese peoples in 1971 and a collection campaign for Viet Nam in Latin America.**

*** Collections for Viet Nam spread throughout the German Democratic Republic in these first days of 1971. The GDR Army Museum has received 130,000 marks from its visitors.**

*** The Canada – Viet Nam Committee has collected from the Canadian people about 120,000 dollars and medicament and other things for Viet Nam.**

*** Occasioned by the 1971 Lunar Year Festival, on behalf of the French working people, the French General Confederation of Labour presented the South Viet Nam people with 18,000 dollars.**

*** The 18th Congress of the International Union of Women for Peace and Freedom in New Delhi adopted a resolution condemning the US imperialists' war of aggression in South-East Asia and urged the total pull-out of the troops from South Viet Nam before June 30, 1971.**

*** A cordial get-together was held at the Republic of South Viet Nam Embassy in Havana on January 11 between the Cambodian, Lao, South Vietnamese and DRVN pressmen and progressive journalists from 20 American countries including those of the United States and Canada.**

*** Public feeling in the world has been running high the US ruling circles' slandering and prosecution of American citizens hostile to the aggressive war in Viet Nam, such as: Professor Angela Davis on a charge of murder, and Reverend Philip Berregan, accused of an attempted kidnapping of H. Kissinger, with a view to impairing the American people's anti-war militancy.**

*** The US Justice Department on January 1st made public a report on the ever growing number of American citizens protesting against the aggressive war in Viet Nam. Last year, the number of American youths detained for opposing the Viet Nam draft was 10 times as many as in 1965.**

*** In a speech on the occasion of the New Year, Walter Ulbricht, Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, said on January 9: "In the future as in the past, the GDR will remain identified with the fight of the heroic Vietnamese people and will stand for ever by their side."**

*** The Conference of North European Youth Organizations held in Stockholm on January 1st adopted a resolution urging the Nixon administration to withdraw immediately, totally and unconditionally all the American troops and mercenaries from the Indochinese countries. It called on the North-European countries to recognize the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.**

*** In a letter to the South Viet Nam Liberation Students' Union greeting on January 7 its founding anniversary, the Swedish Organization in Support of the South Viet Nam NFL strongly condemned the US and puppet administration's savage persecution of South Vietnamese patriotic students. It also promised greater support for the latter' movement.**

*** Students in Madras (India) recently staged a demonstration in front of the US Consulate for the withdrawal of all American troops from Indochina.**

LIBERTE POUR

ANGELA DAVIS!

OIJ Supports Indochinese Peoples

(Continued from page 8)

themselves their own affairs without foreign interference, according to the NUFK Political Programme and the March 23, 1970 Proclamation of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

The Congress affirmed its resolute support to the patriotic struggle of the Lao people led by the Lao Patriotic Front with Prince Souphanouvong at its head, as well as to the March 6, 1970 Declaration on a political solution of the Laos problem. It demanded that the USA put an end to its intervention and aggression against Laos, unconditionally withdraw all its troops military personnel and war means, as well as those of the Saigon and Bangkok puppet administrations from Laos; in the first place, the USA must stop its war escalation, put a total and unconditional end to its bombings and strafings of the Lao territory in order to create favourable conditions for the Lao parties concerned to settle themselves their internal affairs.

The Congress called on all peace- and justice-loving governments and peoples in the world, including progressives in the USA, all national and international democratic organizations, all journalists of all countries to unmask and severely condemn the obdurate intervention and aggression of the US imperialists in Indochina, to expose the specious arguments and deceitful peace manœuvres of the Nixon administration and to vigorously condemn all its criminal acts against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia. It urgently called on them to step up their political and moral support, as well as their material assistance to enable the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia to impel their legitimate resistance against the aggression by the US imperialists to final victory.

FLOURISHING VIET NAM-CEYLON *FRIENDSHIP*

SINCE long there have been in Ceylon organizations militating for stronger solidarity with the Vietnamese people. One of the best known among them is the Langca—Viet Nam National Solidarity Committee under the Venerable Sumanatisa Tera. Gatherings, street demonstrations have been held against American aggression and for Viet Nam's struggle for independence and liberty. Ceylonese have irrupted into the US Embassy in Colombo with petitions demanding the withdrawal of American troops from South Viet Nam. American films on the Viet Nam war have been boycotted.

President Ho Chi Minh was held in high esteem by the Ceylonese people. His portraits appeared in the meetings called during the friendship visit of the PRG delegation in July 1970. A lecture hall of the University of Colombo has been named after him. Books on his life and works have been published in the 2 Ceylonese main languages. Poet D.B. Kruppu presented Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh of the RSVN on a visit to Ceylon, with a translation into Sinhala of Ho Chi Minh's *Prison Diary* he had finished just some time earlier. The poet has also put into Ceylonese *The Way He Lived*, a prized biography of the late South Vietnamese hero Nguyen Van Troi ; he himself has widely disseminated this valuable work to the Ceylonese people. In spite of many difficulties, Ceylonese friends have written and performed a play describing the participation of all South Viet Nam's social segments in the current resistance and the stinging setbacks of American aggressors.

The solidarity bonds between Ceylon and Souh Viet Nam are decades old—a feeling which was apparent in the welcome given to last year's visit of the PRG delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh.

On July 27, 1970, at Colombo's Katunayake international airport decorated with PRG and Ceylon's flags, and banners in different colours, thousands of people were waiting for the distinguished guests. Aside from government leaders and political party representatives, there were monks and nuns in saffron robes, betel-chewing old women, colourful sari-clad young women and girls, youngsters in white shirts and blue trousers, and children accompanying their parents.

On her landing, Madame Nguyen Thi Binh was greeted by warm applause and hundreds of raised hands with bouquets, betel leaves or slogans welcoming the heroic Vietnamese people's successes, claiming the pull-out of US troops... "Raievera ! Raieveva !" (Victory to you). This wish was heard all along the twenty kilometres between the airport and the capital city, as well as in private meetings or public gatherings.

Madame S. Bandaranaike, Ceylon's energetic and prestigious Prime Minister, received Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh and the other members of the PRG delegation on the same evening, in the very room where her husband had been assassinated by reactionaries. Between host and guests there was an intimacy and comprehension of old acquantances. The Prime Ministervoiced admiration and staunch backing for the South Vietnamese people's gallant effort, and wished them total victory.

The Ceylonese Government regarded the recognition of the PRG of the RSVN as a practical move in support of the resistance of the South Vietnamese people, an act which also impelled the Ceylonese struggle for the consolidation of their independence and for national construction.

At a blessing ceremony given to Madame Nguyen Thi Binh at the Dalada Maligaua Palace where a tooth of Buddha was preserved, monks and nuns of Ceylon also chanted : "Raieveva ! Raieveva !"

From the bottom of their hearts the people of South Viet Nam also say "Raieveva ! Raieveva !" to the fraternal people of Ceylon, to the Langca land, and express their soulfelt wish for everlasting Langca—Viet Nam friendship.

In the immediate future, the path trodden by the Ceylonese people will not be smooth. But the "Glowing Island"—a country with a fine ancient culture and vast resources, a nation with splendid traditional militancy and sense of purpose—will surely overcome all difficulties in its march forward.

NORTH-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES BY OUR SIDE

THOUGH thousands of miles away, the peace-loving peoples of Finland, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, have associated themselves with Viet Nam against American aggression.

For many years, outbursts of indignation have been heard from the capitals of those North-European countries. Thousands and thousands of people have attended teach-ins, meetings, street demonstrations to display their sympathy with Viet Nam. Solidarity weeks have been held under most diversified forms and in a stirring atmosphere. The scale and momentum of the drives against the US aggressive war have been steadily mounting, involving ever-larger social segments in "united action to back Viet Nam".

A "Viet Nam Solidarity Week" began on October 25 last in Helsinki with, for the first time, the participation of 19 mass organizations, including the organized youth of virtually all of the country's major political parties. Also on the occasion of a solidarity week, meetings, film shows and a fund-raising drive to help the PRG took place in many parts of Sweden. On October 25, in the rain, 3,000 people took to Stockholm streets, chanting anti-US aggression slogans. Meanwhile, a large exhibition on Viet Nam was put up in Oslo, Norway, and a big "support Viet Nam" parade sponsored by 31 political parties and mass organizations was staged in Copenhagen, Denmark, with an over 10,000 attendance for three hours running.

The peoples of North European countries deeply sympathize with the resistance of the South Vietnamese people and never miss any opportunity to give them assistance. Upon learning that several South Viet Nam provinces were hard hit by floods and that the Saigon administration took advantage of the calamity to step up repression, people in Sweden as in the other North-European countries quickly reacted. They came in number to the PRG to inquire into the situation, express sympathy with the victims and, on the other hand, strongly condemn US-puppet atrocities. On this occasion, the "Organization for Support to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation" which had, since 1968, donated 3 million *Kronors*, asked the PRG to hand ovser another 50,000 to the flood-stricken people. The Social-Democratic Party of Sweden earmarked 20,000 *Kronors* from its international solidarity fund for the NFL. In Norway, the Support Viet Nam Movement issued a declaration severely condemning the atrocities perpetrated by the US aggressors and their henchmen, and decided to supply the Vietnamese people with 85,000 *Kronors* worth of medical equipment. Norway's "Viet Nam 70" had already donated 80,000 *Kronors* thanks to contributions raised in various parts of the country. At the same time, the "Viet Nam Committee 69" and the Danish Committee for Solidarity with Viet Nam, in press communiques, called on the people and social organizations to give contributions for the South Vietnamese.

The peoples of North-European countries have been supporting the just position of the PRG at the Paris Conference and baring the United States bellicose position. Statements by political and social organizations and well-known figures, as well as resolutions of teach-ins and gatherings by people from different walks of life, warmly welcome PRG Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's eight-point elucidation and flatly rejected Nixon's five points. Said a declaration by Finland's National Liberation Front for Support to Viet Nam: "We back the proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN and are propagating them widely and deeply among the Finnish people to enlist still larger support." The famous Danish writer Erik Kundsen stressed, "I. warmly welcome Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh's clarifications as the only way to end US aggression against South Viet Nam." Speaking at the Finnish Women's Union last October, Madame Virjam Tuomines, an MP, questioned Nixon's position in these terms: "He urged a cease-fire in Viet Nam under American troops' occupation. Isn't this tantamount to asking for the Vietnamese people's capitulation? He said: The release of all captured military men is motivated by moral grounds. But there are better moral grounds we have to tell Mr Nixon, that is not to continue sending American youths to die in Viet Nam, and, right now, to repatriate them all?" Sweden's "Organization for Support to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation" pointed out in a declaration: "Mr Nixon is indeed shameless. How can the right to self-determination be achieved when the US imperialists make every effort to destroy the Vietnamese people?"

The establishment of an information hall in Oslo by the Saigon administration came under fire from Norwegians. Protesters crowded in front of the hall and shouted: "Down with the Saigon regime!", "Victory to the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation!" In a declaration, the Solidarity with Viet Nam Committee emphasized: "Letting militarists give us information on the situation in Viet Nam is like allowing Gœbbels and Co 'post'-us on the policy of Nazi Germany... No freedom of propaganda for Gœbbels and Co in Norway... No freedom for fascists!... We demand that the government suspend the establishment of the so-called 'information hall' of the Saigon regime in Norway."

Voicing the feeling of the peoples in North-European countries toward the South Vietnamese, Mr Tore Sivers-ten, member of the Solidarity with Viet Nam Committee, said: "US imperialism is the common enemy of the Vietnamese and all peoples fighting for liberty and independence. In the past several years, we have mobilized tens of thousands of people to support Viet Nam."

N. PHONG

Demonstration in Sweden (Slogans : "Break off Relations with Saigon, Recognize the RSVNPRG !")

OIJ SUPPORTS INDOCHINESE PEOPLES

THE Seventh Congress of the International Organization of Journalists held in Havana with the participation of 326 representatives from 84 countries unanimously adopted on January 11, 1971 a resolution supporting the struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

The resolution forcefully condemned the US imperialists' obdurate prolongation and extension of their aggressive war against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

After warmly hailing the latter's outstanding successes in their resistance against US aggression for national salvation and praising the sensible and lucid line of their leaders, the resolution went on:

"The Seventh Congress of the IOJ, after hearing reports submitted by the Delegation of the Viet Nam Association of Journalists, the Delegation of the South Viet Nam Association of Patriotic and Democratic Journalists, the Delegation of Journalists of the Lao Patriotic Front and the Delegation of the Cultural Workers and Newsmen of the Cambodian National United Front, indignantly condemned the Nixon administration's kept-up savage aggression in South Viet Nam and its extension to Laos and Cambodia and heinous crimes against the Indochinese peoples. It castigated the "Vietnamization" of the war of the Nixon administration, a policy which has been carried out by means of sweeps, mass slaughters of civilians, large-scale bombings, chemical warfare and dastardly brutalities against the South Viet Nam townsfolk, who demand an end to US aggression, the total and unconditional withdrawal of US troops and the overthrow of the Saigon gorilla gang."

The Congress emphatically scored the chemical warfare waged by the USA in South Viet Nam on an unprecedented scale in history, entailing extremely nefarious consequences for the Vietnamese people, not only in the immediate future but also in generations to come.

The Congress denounced and condemned the monstrous crimes and all acts of war committed by the USA and its lackeys against the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia.

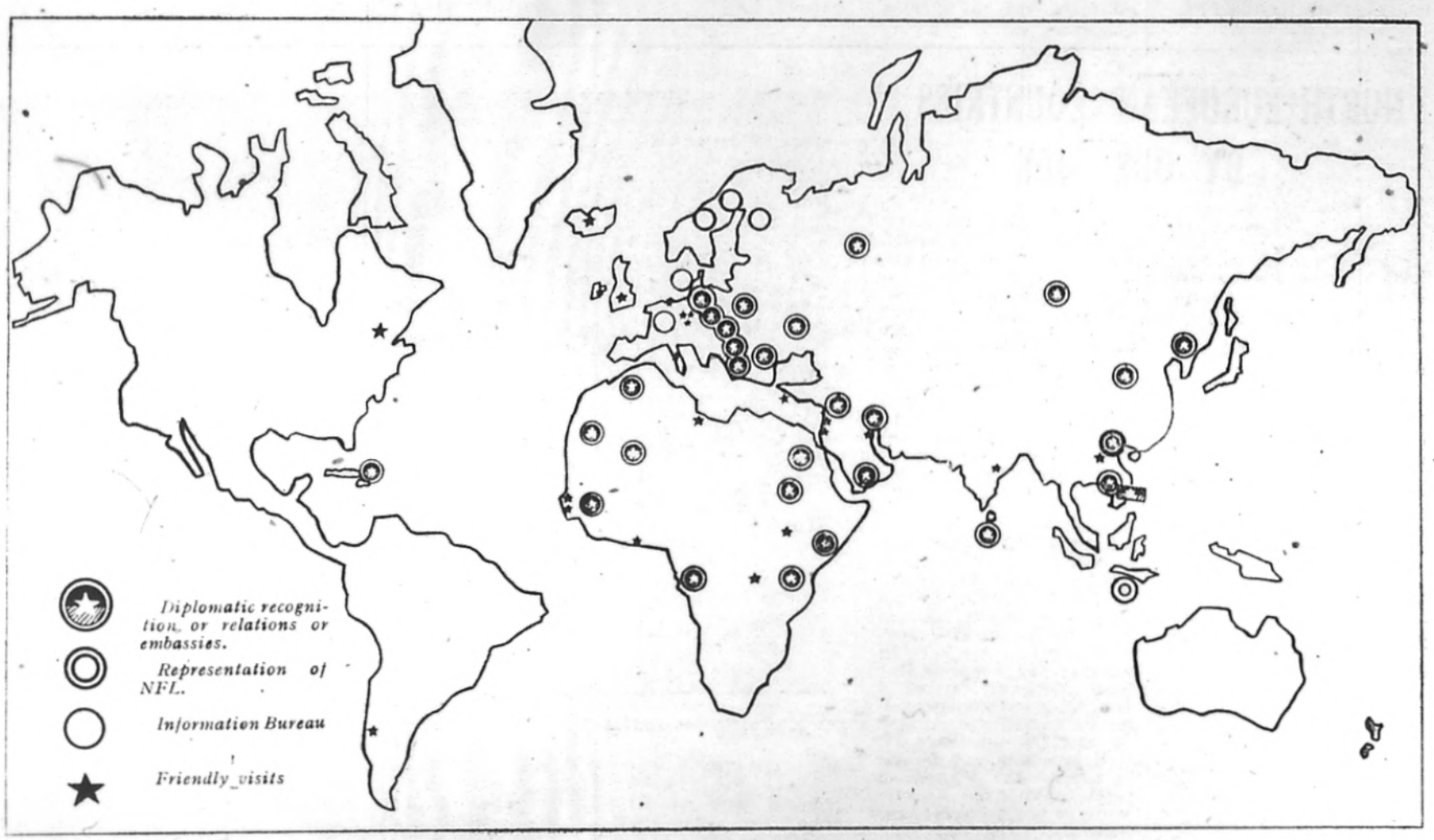
It reaffirmed its unconditional support to the extremely heroic efforts of the peoples of Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia against US aggression and re-asserted its determination to do its best to help them in their legitimate actions until final victory.

The Congress reiterated its resolute backing to the sensible position of the Vietnamese people regarding a sound political solution of the Viet Nam problem, made clear in the ten-point overall solution and the eight-point peace initiative of the NLF and the PRG of the RSVN at the Paris Conference on Viet Nam. It urged that the USA withdraw all its troops and those of its satellites from South Viet Nam before June 30, 1971, and respect the right of the South Vietnamese to choose their political regime through free and democratic general elections organized by a provisional coalition government representative of the entire nation. Such a course is the right way to solve the Viet Nam conflict while enabling the USA to extricate itself with honour from a dirty war abhorred by the whole progressive mankind.

The Congress demanded that the US government put an end to the violations of the sovereignty, and threats to the security, of the DRVN, reaffirmed its resolute support to the Dec. 10, 1970 Appeal by the Central Committee of the VNWP and the Government of the DRVN, which expressed the firm determination and will of the entire Vietnamese people to duly punish all encroachments upon the territory, the air space and territorial waters of the DRVN, an independent, sovereign country and a member of the socialist camp.

It affirmed its sympathy and staunch support to the patriotic struggle of the Khmer people led by the NUFK under Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia; it urged that the US imperialists respect the sovereignty, independence, neutrality, unity and territorial integrity of Cambodia, recognized by the 1954 Geneva Agreements, end at once their aggressive war in Cambodia, immediately and unconditionally cease their bombings of Cambodian territory, immediately and unconditionally withdraw from Cambodia US military advisers and troops of the puppet administrations of Saigon and Bangkok to let the Khmer people settle

(Continued on page 6)



Countries which are entertaining relations with the NFL and the SVNR PRG

A. Recognition, diplomatic relations or embassies

1 — Albania
2 — Algeria
3 — Bulgaria
4 — Cambodia
5 — PR of China
6 — Ceylon
7 — Congo (B)
8 — Cuba
9 — Czechoslovakia
10 — GDR
11 — Guinea
12 — Hungary
13 — Irak
14 — PDR of Korea
15 — Mali
16 — Mauritania
17 — Mongolia
18 — Poland
19 — Rumania
20 — Somali
21 — Sudan
22 — Syria
23 — Tanzania
24 — UAR
25 — USSR
26 — South Yemen
27 — Yugoslavia

B. Representation, Information Bureaux and friendship visits

1 — Austria
2 — Belgium
3 — Great Britain
4 — Canada
5 — Cape Verde Island
6 — Chile
7 — Cyprus
8 — Denmark
9 — Finland
10 — France
11 — West Germany
12 — Ghana
13 — Holland
14 — Iceland
15 — India
16 — Indonesia
17 — Italy
18 — Ireland
19 — Laos
20 — Liban
21 — Libya
22 — Luxembourg
23 — Kuwait
24 — Norway
25 — Palestine
26 — Senegal
27 — Sweden
28 — Switzerland
29 — Uganda
30 — Zambia

SOUTH VIET NAM — CENTRAL ORGAN OF THE SOUTH VIET NAM NATIONAL FRONT FOR LIBERATION